

A NEW *DACTYLIPALPUS* (COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIDAE)
FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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Several years ago a series of large, black, apparently greasy bark beetles was selected from a long series of *Dactylipalpus transversus* Chapuis submitted for study by Mr. H. B. Leech of the California Academy of Sciences. In order to draw attention to this species, the second known Oriental *Dactylipalpus*, and to make the name available for use it is described below.

Dactylipalpus unctus, n. sp.

This species is allied to the African species *cicatricosus* Blandford and *parricida* Eggers, but differs conspicuously in declivital sculpture and in features of the pronotum. From *transversus*, the only other known Australian or Oriental representative of the genus, it differs by the somewhat shorter, stouter body form; by the darker color; by the greasy appearance; by the narrower more weakly impressed elytral striae with the punctures larger, deeper and separated by partitions of variable length but none greater than the diameter of one puncture; by the wider and more closely granulate interspaces, with about four ranks of granules across each.

Female.—Length 9.5 mm., 1.8 times as long as wide; body color black, appearing greasy.

Frons weakly convex, except flattened on broad area between and above eyes, and arcuately impressed just above epistoma; surface shining with rather abundant, coarse, sharply impressed, shallow punctures, a small setiferous granule at center of each puncture; vestiture consisting of short, stout, semierect setae. Eye 3.0 times as long as wide, finely granulate, rather deeply, broadly emarginate on the distinctly narrower lower half. Antenna shorter than eye, similar to that of *transversus*.

Pronotum 0.63 times as long as wide, subquadrate, only slightly wider posteriorly; anterior margin almost straight, posterior margin very strongly bisinuate; a deep, narrow, straight transverse groove one-sixth of distance from anterior margin and occupying slightly more than the median third (0.40 times greatest width), in *transversus* the groove is shorter (0.28 times) and slightly procurved; surface with median third finely, rather indistinctly punctured, most of punctures granulate, the granules larger and more abundant in lateral areas, becoming asperate in anterolateral areas, granules narrower and more abundant than in *transversus* and asperites more slender.

Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, 2.1 times as long as pronotum; sides almost straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds, rather

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broadly rounded behind; each elytron subangulately produced at base, the broad, obtuse angle occurring at base of fourth interspace, the mesal portion of bases forming a 90 degree angle at the very small scutellum; striae feebly or not at all impressed except near declivity, the punctures small, deep, rather indistinct and somewhat irregular; interstriae three to four times as wide as striae except one much narrower, all weakly convex to flat, closely granulate, about four ranks of confused granules on each interspace. Declivity steep, convex; all striae narrowly impressed; interstriae one and two narrow, three and nine wider and weakly elevated, the granules as on disc, not formed into distinct rows. Vestiture consisting of very short, dark, inconspicuous stout setae.

Male.—Similar to female except: much smaller, length 7.7 mm., 1.7 times as long as wide; frons broadly, concavely impressed between eyes from vertex to epistomal margin; epistomal margin not elevated on median third and armed by a pair of prominences lateral to the non-raised area; pronotum finely, closely granulate, devoid of asperities except one or two very small ones at anterolateral angles; the transverse groove absent.

Type locality.—Mt. Makiling, Laguna, Philippine Islands.

Host.—Unknown.

Type material.—The female holotype, male allotype, and twelve paratypes were taken at the type locality on May 11, 1932, at elevations of 300, 800, and 2000 feet, by F. C. Hadden.

The female holotype and male allotype are in the British Museum of Natural History; paratypes are in the collections of the California Academy of Science and of the writer.